

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

Treasury Department, office of the Secretary, Washington, August 13, 1909. —The customs laws and regulations require an examination of all the baggage and effects of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries. Before such examination can take place passengers are required by law to state what articles they are bringing with them that were obtained abroad. This information must be given upon forms provided for that purpose, which are entitled "Baggage Declaration and Entry."

Passengers should observe that there are two forms of declaration, one for residents and the other for nonresidents. These forms will be distributed to passengers during the early part of the voyage by an officer of the ship. When a passenger has prepared and signed the declaration, the coupon at the bottom of the form should be detached and the form should be given to the officer of the ship designated to receive the same. Declarations spoiled in the preparation should not be destroyed, but should be turned over to the purser, who will furnish a new blank to the passenger.

After all the baggage and effects of the passenger are landed upon the pier, the coupon which has been retained by the passenger should be presented at the inspector's desk, whereupon an inspector will be detailed to examine the baggage. Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to their declarations.

For the purposes of administration, passengers are divided into two classes, viz:

1. Nonresidents of the United States.
2. Residents of the United States.

The division of passengers into nonresidents and residents in nowise affects citizenship.

Nonresidents are (a) actual residents of other countries; (b) persons who have been abroad continuously for two years or more who elect to declare as nonresidents. Residents are all persons who have been residents of the United States and who have been abroad less than two years.

Residents of the United States must declare all wearing apparel, jewelry, and other articles, whether used or unused, on their persons, or in their baggage, which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise, with the foreign cost or value of same. They shall state, as well, all wearing apparel, jewelry, or other articles taken out of the United States, which have been remodeled or improved while abroad so as to increase their value, the said statement to include the cost of such improvement. If the articles so declared are for others, or to be used in business or for sale, these facts should be stated in the declaration.

Residents of the United States are allowed one hundred dollars' worth of articles at their present foreign value, free of duty, provided they are not for sale or to be used in business, and are properly declared. In the case of minors, the exemption of one hundred dollars' worth of articles obtained abroad is restricted to such articles as are for the bona fide use of such minor.

Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad, but due allowance will be made by appraising officers for wear or depreciation.

Whenever practicable, passengers should present the original receipted bills for all foreign purchases.

Residents of the United States may bring with them, free of duty, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States which have not been remodeled or improved abroad so as to increase their value.

Residents of the United States must not deduct the one hundred dollars exemption from the value of their wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise. Such deduction will be made by customs officers on the pier.

Nonresidents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty only such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects actually accompanying the passenger and necessary and appropriate for his or her wear and use for the purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and are not intended for other persons nor for sale.

Household effects of persons or families from foreign countries will be admitted free of duty if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person nor for sale.

Articles intended for other persons, for use in business, and household effects, must be so declared.

All cigars and cigarettes must be declared, and are not to be included within the one hundred dollars exemption. Each passenger is entitled to bring in, free of duty and internal-revenue tax, either 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes.

The senior member of a family, if a passenger, may make declaration for the entire family.

Ladies traveling alone should state the fact in the declarations and entries in order that an expeditious examination of their baggage may be made.

The exact number of pieces of baggage, including all trunks, valises, boxes, packages, and handbags of all description accompanying the passenger, must be stated in the declaration. Whenever practicable, passengers should present the original receipted bills of foreign purchases.

Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles by the customs officers on the pier may demand a reexamination, but application therefor should be immediately made to the officers there in charge. If for any reason this course is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for reappraisal made to the collector of customs, in writing, within two days after the original appraisement. No request for reappraisal can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

Upon application to the customs officer in charge on the pier, baggage intended for delivery at ports in the United States other than the port of arrival, or in transit through the United States to a foreign country, may be forwarded thereto without the assessment of duty at the port of arrival, by the various railroads and express companies, whose representatives will be found on the pier. Passengers desiring to have their baggage forwarded in bond should indicate such intention and state the value thereof in their declarations, before any examination of the baggage has been made. Government officers are forbidden by law to accept anything but currency in payment of duties, but, if requested, will retain baggage on the piers for twenty-four hours to enable the owner to secure the currency.

Passengers are advised that to offer or give gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of law, and customs officers who accept gratuities or bribes will be dismissed from the service.

Any discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the collector at the custom house, the deputy collector or the deputy surveyor at the pier, or to the Secretary of the Treasury.

An act of Congress of 1897 expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, and unless the owner is able to establish by competent evidence and to the satisfaction of the collector that the garments are not prohibited they cannot be entered.

In order to secure prompt identification and thereby facilitate the passage through the customs upon return of valuable personal and household effects, taken abroad by persons leaving the United States, the articles may be registered with the collector at the port of departure or the port at which the journey commences.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Secretary.

French Bark Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—News of the loss of the French bark Gael while bound from London for Portland was received yesterday in a cablegram from Perth, West Australia. The chief officer and thirteen members of the crew who reached Bunbury, West Australia, in an open boat, reported that the Gael was abandoned 200 miles off that coast. Captain Savary and the crew put off in two boats. They parted from each other on August 23.

The lighthouse keeper on Cape Naturaliste, fifty miles southwest of Bunbury, reports having sighted a ship's boat, crowded with men, flying what appeared to be a German flag making its way in the direction of Bunker Bay. It is believed to have been the boat carrying Captain Savary and his men.

The Gael was a fine steel vessel, built in 1901. It was of 1949 net tons register, and owned by the Celtic Maritime Company of France. The bark left London on May 23 last with a general cargo for Portland. The cause of its abandonment is not known.

NEW DANCING ACADEMY.

Sybil Campbell Reid, medalist danseur, will open an academy of dancing, physical and grace culture and fencing at Odd Fellows' hall, Friday evening, September 10. Adult classes Monday and Friday evenings, 8:30 p. m. Juvenile classes Tuesday and Friday afternoons, 3:30 p. m. For terms address Haalele Lawn, Hotel and Richards streets. Phone 229.

RIOT JURORS VERY SCARCE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A beginning in the selection of a jury for the second trial of the "riot case" was made in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday morning, but little progress was made. The regular panel was soon exhausted and when the examination of the last available man concluded, only three possible jurors had been passed for cause, all the others having been excused on various grounds. The three who were passed for cause will very probably be challenged peremptorily by either the prosecution or the defense.

Judge De Bolt ordered a special venire of twenty-six drawn, and that number of names were selected from the jury box, and the bailiff was ordered to summon them to appear in court at 8:30 this morning. As several of them live on the other side of the island, it is probable, however, that only a portion of those drawn will be summoned.

The drawing of the venire was superintended by Judge De Bolt, Attorney Prosser and County Attorney Cathcart representing the prosecution and Attorney Lightfoot the defense. Many of the names drawn were rejected on various grounds. Lightfoot objected to every man who is known to be directly or indirectly connected with the sugar industry. The prosecution consented to the rejection of any man who has any connection with Waipahu plantation, but refused to consent to the rejection of those who have some connection with other plantations.

It is extremely improbable that a jury can be made up out of the men drawn on the special venire, as several of them are known to be interested in the sugar industry and if they can not be discharged for cause, they will undoubtedly be challenged peremptorily by the defense. The prosecution has three peremptory challenges and the defense has two for each of the ten defendants, making a total of twenty. These in addition to the challenges for cause will probably come near exhausting the list of those in this county who are available for jury duty. Nearly everybody has heard or read accounts of the previous riot trial and the other strike trials in which the incidents of the alleged riot have been detailed and few men have been left with an unbiased mind.

ANCNUM-QUARLES HOME WEDDING

At the home of Judge Ralph T. Quarles on Kewalo street last evening, a quiet little home wedding took place at which the bride was the Judge's eldest daughter, Miss Dixie Belle Quarles, and the bridegroom, First Lieutenant Calhoun Ancnum, of the Marine Corps.

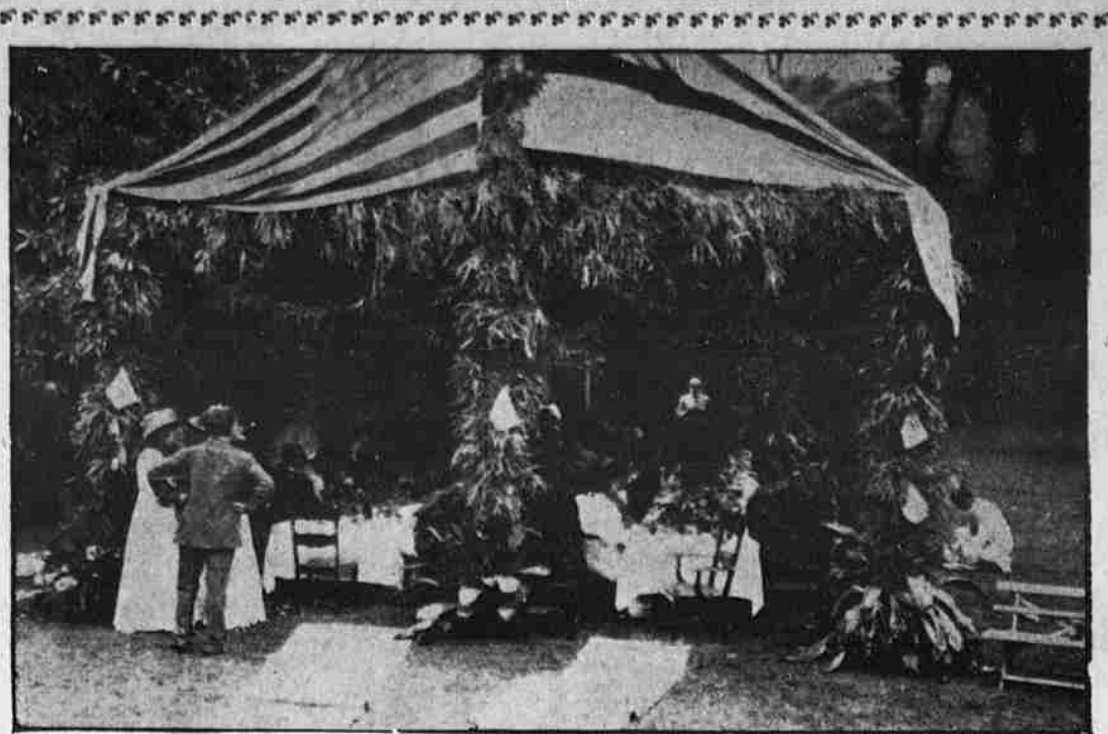
Only the family and a few intimate friends were in attendance. The bride wore the traditional white and was given away by her father and attended by her sister, Miss Helen Quarles as bridesmaid. The best man was the groom's brother officer, Captain J. F. Roberts. The Reverend John T. Jones, pastor of the First Methodist Church, officiated.

Typhoid and the Soldier.

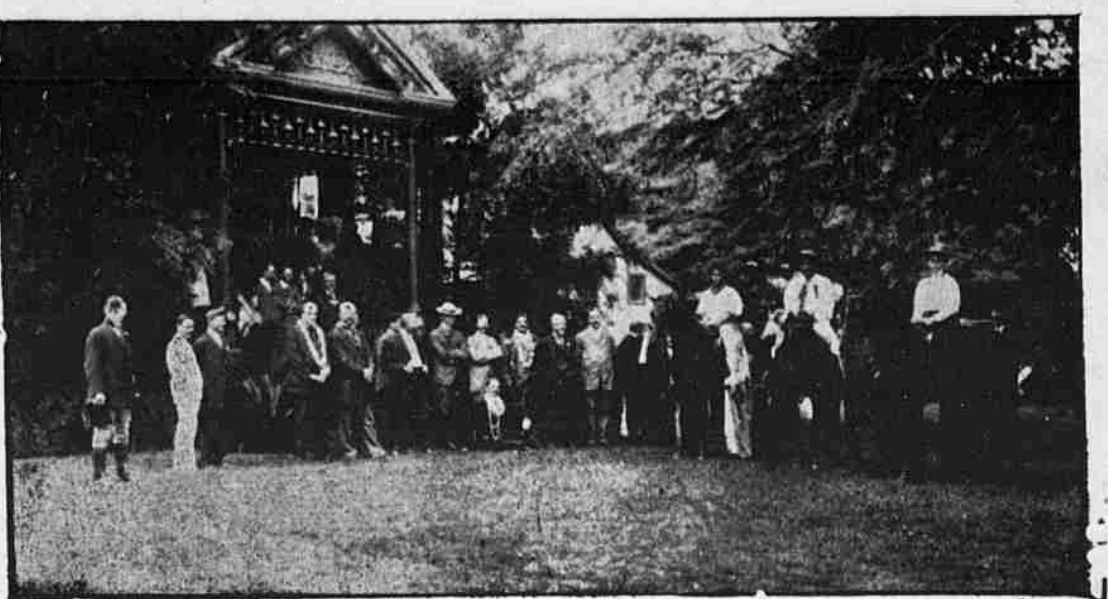
A soldier who takes part in a military campaign expects to face danger and perhaps meet death. It is part of his profession. The bravery of men in peril is well known. The world's history is filled with stories of heroism. No greater shame can come to a soldier than to be proved guilty of cowardice.

But disease is far more destructive in warfare than the enemy's bullets. The deaths resulting from it are always more numerous than those which come directly on the battlefield. As a matter of fact, the soldiers killed in fighting are comparatively few. It is always surprising to discover the great mortality with which disease is charged.

Sanitation has made marked advances since the civil war. It has gone far ahead since the Spanish war. In case of another American conflict many lives will be saved because of increased knowledge of disease and the methods of fighting it. The experiments with typhoid serum have special interest because of this consideration. The soldiers who submitted to the tests were in the line of duty. If the study of their cases gives the medical staff of the army added ability to cope with typhoid fever there will be a great gain. Taken with other investigations in the field of medical research, the incident is worthy of general attention. Epidemics of various kinds are fast losing their terrors.—Chicago Tribune.



—Advertiser Photo.
CONGRESSMEN ON KAUAI—LUAU ARBOR, FRANCIS GAY'S HOME.



—Advertiser Photo.
CONGRESSMEN ON KAUAI—ON THE LAWN OF FRANCIS GAY'S HOME AT WAIMEA.

THE OPENING OF OAHU COLLEGE NEXT TUESDAY

Oahu College will open its sixty-ninth year Tuesday morning, September 7, the chapel services at both the College and Preparatory School beginning at 9 o'clock.

But few changes have been made in the corps of instructors and efficient teachers of wide experience have been secured for the new positions.

The trustees have been particularly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. John S. Reed, a former instructor of mathematics and athletic coach of the College, to take charge of the College department during the leave of absence of President Griffiths in the East. Mr. Reed has had experience in teaching in the East and in the West as well as in Honolulu.

The College's department of music has been so rapidly developed the last few years by such instructors as Mrs. Bruce McV. Mackall, in voice culture; Miss Margaret E. Clarke, piano and organ; Miss Carolyn L. Sheffield and Miss Gertrude K. Brown, who returns this year after a year's leave of absence; piano; Mrs. E. A. R. Ross, violin, will be strengthened by the addition of the new instructor of choruses and class singing, Miss Ruth L. Smith. Miss Smith has had experience as a music supervisor in Long Beach, California. She is a graduate of the University of California, and has studied music at the University and at Columbia University. She will supervise the singing in the College and Preparatory School. Every effort has been made to make this department an exceptionally strong one.

The English department has added to its instructors, Mr. Harold S. Clark, a graduate of Dartmouth College. Mr. Clark is the son of the world-known founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, Francis E. Clark. In college he also was prominent in track athletics and baseball at the college. Another member of this department will be Mrs. Wilbur J. MacNeil, for several

years a teacher in the Preparatory School, who will teach Freshman English.

Miss Charlotte P. Dodge, the new head of the History Department, will be assisted by Miss Ada M. Stephens, who has been teaching history at the Kaimanohi Seminary the past year.

To add to the usefulness of the new Cooke library the librarian, Mr. E. J. Reece, will be assisted by Miss Doris Girdler and an experienced librarian from Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Edith Lawrence. Miss Lawrence graduated from Vassar in 1902, and was trained in library work at the Western Reserve Library School. Over a thousand new books especially selected for the reading of young people have been secured during the summer.

At the Preparatory School the seventh grade teacher is Miss Mary H. Williamson, sister of William Williamson of this city. Miss Williamson comes from the city schools of Manchester, New Hampshire. She is a graduate of the New Hampshire State Normal School and has had long experience in New Hampshire schools.

The special teacher of mathematics in the grammar grades is Miss Frances R. Nowell, a graduate of Missouri State University, where she specialized in mathematics and where she has since done graduate work as well as at Chicago University.

Miss Claire Uecker returns to the first grade after a year of study in Chicago and the East.

Owing to the large registration in the lower grades, the third grade has been divided and the new third grade teacher will be Miss Haidee E. Glasscock of Los Angeles, California. She has been in the Los Angeles city schools for the last five years, and previously had seven years' experience in California schools.

The college extends a hearty welcome to all friends and patrons of the school as well as visitors in the city who may visit the school at any time.

DOC FITZGERALD BRINGS PONIES

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Maui polo team arrived from the Hospitable Island yesterday morning. With them were fourteen ponies and that good Doc Fitzgerald who will look after them and be there with the original kokua, Frank Baldwin, who was already in Honolulu but Harry Baldwin, Harold Rice and David Fleming came on the steamer and they all looked as fit as fiddles and ready to play the game of their lives.

The ponies were all hacked out to Moanalua where they were housed and looked after by a squad of grooms. This morning they will make a further journey to Leilehua where they will be carefully worked out in preparation for the match on Saturday.

There will be a special train for the game. It will leave the O. R. & L. depot at 1:45 Saturday afternoon and the game will begin within fifteen minutes after the special arrives, which should be about 3 o'clock. The special will return to Honolulu directly after the game. There will be a special round-trip rate for the excursion.

Doc. in Good Form.

Doc. Fitzgerald was in excellent form when interviewed yesterday. His jolly sunburned face with that beaming British smile was working overtime and the smile expanded even farther when he was asked about what the Maui team was going to do. He merely said "Oh I say," and that—not what he said but the jolly way he said it—with the unassuming jollity of his smile, said everything.

The fourteen ponies are all good ones. They have been working hard over on the Hospitable Island and the horseflesh they have brought with them is well trained and up to snuff in every way. Luckily the sea trip was smooth and the ponies were not worried by seasickness, the most horribly upsetting thing for a horse.

Inter-Island People Careful.

There was not a bruise nor a jar registered on any one of the visiting ponies through all the pilikia of shipping at Kahului, on the voyage, nor unshipping yesterday morning. The Inter-Island people took particular pains in this respect and Captain Bennett and the crew of the Claudine gained the aloha of the polo people by the enthusiastic way in which they took care that the ponies were properly looked after.

The White Knights are working hard for a victory. They have a new team but it may be that it will be a better team than they have had before. Captain Forsythe, affectionately known as "Bill," has shown what he can do with pluck and accurate swatting at the ball.

The Maui team may win. They expect to win but the man who walks round the other side of the grounds and gets in for nothing, may feel as sure that the good Maui team will know that they have been in a game when they get through. It would be one great thing if the White Knights were to win. Oh, in in.

Tomichi Sakata has been granted a divorce from Tama Sakata, his wife, whom he claims left him and went to Hawaii to live.

BOOSTED UP HIS OWN SENTENCE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Had Tai Loy, who operates a lodging house at the junction of King and Heretania avenue, displayed a license when Police Captain Punohu called on him yesterday, he would have been left in peace; had he admitted that he was operating his business without a license and submitted quietly to arrest, he would probably have gotten off with a \$10 fine and a caution to secure a license; but because he saw fit to commit an assault upon the officer, he now faces a charge which may cost him \$1000, or may land him on the reef at hard labor for a year.

Punohu was rather doubtful about Tai Loy, so he called at his place of business and asked to see his license. Tai insisted that he had such a piece of paper, and brought out licenses for 1907 and 1908. He failed to show any for 1909, though he insisted that he had it.

Tai suddenly turned around and started for the back of the room, and the captain, thinking that he was going after the license, followed. When they

reached the door of Tai Loy's private office, the Chinese entered, and the police captain started to follow. Then Tai Loy turned and forcibly ejected Punohu from the door, according to the report made by the officer. Tai was at once placed under arrest and now faces a charge of committing assault on an officer of the law.

Gamblers Quiet.

If the crap shooters are still plying their little games, they are keeping very quiet about it, according to the police. Even Detective Apana, the terror of the Celestial evildoers, is finding time hanging heavily on his hands, for not an offender has he scooped in for several days past. The campaign which Apana waged against the tempters of fortune was a determined one, and the penalties which Judge Andrade passed out were evidently too much even for the "sports" that are used to taking chances.

Jags Were Expensive.

Heavy sentences were passed out to drunks in Judge Andrade's court yesterday morning. A Porto Rican named Manuel whose name appeared in several places on the court records, got a sentence of two months. The defendant only smiled when Chief Just translated to him the words which sent him to jail for a sixth of a year, and said "Thank you." Andrade seemed not that he was quite welcome.



—Advertiser Photo.
CONGRESSMEN ON KAUAI—SCHOOL CHILDREN ON KALAHEO HOMESTEAD.